THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS. " - AURAHAM LINCOLN.

STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEBTS INCURRED FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES FOR RESPICES IN BUT PRESSING INSURRECTION OR REDELICON, EMALE NOT BE QUITE TIONED. "- SEC. 4, ART. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

"I CONSIDER IT THE ABLEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTER" ERTS OF THE SOLDIER PURLISHED IN THE COURTRY. I EARNESTLY COMMEND IT TO ALL COMMADES OF THE ORDER." PAUL VANDERVOORT.

Commission Char, G. A. R.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. One Dollar per Year.

ATTERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION-INVARIABLY CARH IN ADVANCE. - MONEY FORWARDED OTHERWISE THAN BY REGIS-TERED LETTER, POSTAL MONEY ORDER, OR DEAST ON NEW YORK, WILL BE AT THE RISK OF THE SENDER, AS ALSO ALL CUMPTIONS PAID TO AGENTS.

GERENEWALS. SUBDEMERS CAN ALWAYS ASCERTAIN THE DATE WHEN THEIR RUSHOUSTON WILL EXTIRE BY LOCKING THE SAME AS THAT OF THE WHOLE SUMMER " OF THE LAST \$58UE WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED TO RECLIVE.

OFTEN AS DEURED, BUT SUBSCRIDE'S SHOULD IN ALL CASES GIVE THER OLD AS WELL AS NEW ASSISSES.

FROM EVERY SECTION IN REGARD TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENSION, MILITARY, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIEL AND HOUSEMOUD MAT-TERS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS AFFERVE | became firmly rooted in national favor. PROMPT ATTENTION. WHITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER

\$0 CTS ; THREE LINES 25 CTS. OTHER TRANSPORT ADVENTIGING. 20 CENTS PEW LINE. THUSTEEN IN ENTIRONS IN INS. CENT. DIS-

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. 615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER,

NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 23, 1882.

The number of new subscribers to THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE received since November 1st is 2,868.

AN EXCHANGE wonders whether Mr. Oscar Wilde has realized his expectations from the resthetic reform he intended to inaugurate in this country. He probably did realize his most extravagant expectations, as it is said that his lecture tour netted him some two hundred thousand dollars.

IT may be mentioned, as one of the substantial evidences of the value of the work which THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is doing for the soldier, that the examining surgeons in pension cases are now paid two dollars instead of one dellar for each examination. The injustice which characterized Commissioner Bentley's administration is fast becoming a thing of the past.

DURING the approaching session of Congress THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will devote a great deal of space to the publication of news touching the character and status of measures affecting the interests of our exsoldiers, and those who wish to keep well posted in regard to the work of Congress should send us their subscriptions at once. When we say that no veteran can afford to do without THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE WE simply reiterate the assertions of its own subscribers, whose endorsement, we take it, is all that could be desired, and we trust that the time is at hand when no veteran will be without it.

steadily and rapidly widening and its influence becoming more and more national. It is not enough, however, that THE TRIBUNE upon their ebbing lives. should be read at every post-office in the country. It should be read by every exsoldier at every post-office. That is the object of its ambition, and we appeal to our subscribers to aid us in achieving it. If they will but prepare a list of the ex-soldiers residing in their vicinity, and take occasion to make a personal canvass for subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE, they will find little difficulty in accomplishing the desired result. Now that the elections are over and there is no longer anything to distract the attention of our comrades, we trust they will all turn in and help us to take every veteran into camp. Our ex-soldiers and sailors should all be subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and all members of the Grand Army.

SAID one of our subscribers lately in a peace. letter to the editor: "I am not a soldier, paper, but that outside of the ranks of our veterans there is a large class of people who think as they do about questions of pension and bounty legislation. Indeed, as we have repeatedly shown, it is a great mistake to suppose that our ex-soldiers are themselves the only ones who are concerned in the result of the contest which is now in progress for the recognition of their rights by Congress. On the contrary, the people at large are heartily in sympathy with our veterans, and can be relied upon to render them substantial support when the occasion offers. The only danger is that they will be unduly influenced by the statements of such unprincipled newspapers as the New York Tribune, Sun and Herald, and in order to counteract the effect of these reckless publications it is, therefore, of the highest importance TRIBUNE should be disseminated as widely votary. as possible. For this reason it is always a cause of special satisfaction to us to receive the subscriptions of civilians as well as exthis point in mind while engaged in the work | prosperous Government shall have disof canvassing. It is the sinners, rather than | charged to the full its debt to the soldier as

the righteous, that we are anxious to bring to repentance, and we connot conceive of a more effectual way of building up a healthy public sentiment in favor of soldiers' rights To case for him who has some the sattle, and for than to place a great soldiers' paper like "THE VALIDITY OF THE FUBLIC DEST OF THE UNITED THE TRIBUNE in the hands of the masses.

Thanksgiving Day.

We are indebted to New England for our Thanksgiving Day, and to the war for the national observance of it. Originally a mere local holiday, and partaking of a devout religious character, it has come to have pretty much the same importance in the public estimation as Christmas or the Fourth of July, and is celebrated with almost equal enthusiasm. During that memorable epoch in our country's history when the Nation was in the throes of civil war, there were times when the observance of a day of fasting and prayer would have seemed more fitting than sitting AT THE MUSCLER ON THE WASSPER OF THEM PAPER, WHICH IS | down to a feast, and, indeed, the lamented Lincoln, on several occasions, recommended the additional approach as the setting apart of special days for that purpose, but, nevertheless, it was during the correspondence. - Commissioners sources this period of doubt and anxiety as to the future of the Republic that 'he custom first

And it is a gracious and beautiful custom, AB-ADVERTISING RATES .- WANTE (FER ADATE LUNE) not a mere "harvest home," such as the ascients were wont to celebrate with baccha-COUNT; TWENTY-SIX INSERTIONS TO PER CENT. DESCOURT; nalian revels, pouring out libations of wine FRETY-TWO INSERTIONS SO PER CENT. DISCOURT. ADDRESS ALL and honey and oil to the divinities they "ignorantly worshiped," but a public recognition of the blessings bestowed upon the Republic by an All-wise Providence. The Thanksgiving Day dinner is but a mere incident, though a very delightful one, of the festival. It is in the hearts of the celebrants rather than their palates that Gratitade has her seat, and be the viands ever so tempting, they cannot be said to have the true Thanksgiving flavor unless they be seasoned with the spice of contentment and good feeling. The most precious feature of the festival is, indeed, the occasion which it affords for family reunions and the renewal those social ties which time and distance are so apt to sunder. It is a feast of the fireside, a blessing of the home.

There are some, we suppose, who will bolt their Thanksgiving dinner next Thursday witout stopping to reflect what they have to be thankful for, but all will not be so heedless. We are sure our ex-soldiers and sailors will not commit the sin of thoughtlessness. They have cause for gratitude in the fact that the country to whose preservation they devoted their lives has not yet entirely forgotton their sacrifices, and that while the work of adjusting their claims for pension goes on but slowly, it still goes on. Their enemies as yet have not succeded in turning public sentiment against them. As compared with a year ago the outlook is bright and cheering. It is true that the horizon of their hopes is not free from clouds, but the silver lining is plainly visible. They are no longer powerless to strike a blow in defense of their rights, and compelled to tamely submit to the jeers and insults of the opposition. A great and intrepid leader has been raised up to them in THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE, and it summons them to victory. Others may prove faithless, but THE TRIB-UNE will never swerve from its allegiance, and that alone is sufficient occasion for

Ah, well! but for their prowess in the field, their fortitude in battle, and their in-THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE now goes to dustry in peace, Thanksgiving Day might 8,056 post-offices, embracing every State and long ago have met the fate of heathen festi-Territory of the Union, or to 1,259 more vals in the decay and death of the Republic. post-offices than it did on the first of Sep- It is to them that we owe, under the favor tember last. This is a very gratifying show- of Providence, the substantial prosperity for ing, for it proves that its circle of readers is | which thanks will be offered on Thursday next and when grace is said above the groaning board, let a blessing be invoked

The War is Over.

"The war is over." It is with this familiar phrase that the enemies of the soldier usually conclude their arguments against pension and bounty legislation.

Yes, the war is over. The Army of Northern Virginia is no longer at Gettysburg. There is a National Cemetery where once the stockade of Andersonville stood. The Stars and Stripes are flying to-day over the capitol of the southern confederacy.

corn, line the highways to the sea. The ciation of the legitimate results it advocates, smoke from thousands of busy factories rises | is at any rate commendable.

Such expressions as this are by no means debt has been reduced more than one billion ings institutions will close their doors, iron which really ought to be rejected. It was uncommon, and they indicate, not simply of dollars. United States three per cents are that THE TRIBUNE is an interesting news. at a premium, and there is a surplus of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the

> lion immigrants landed on our shores during the past year. More than ten thousand miles of railroad have been built within the last twelve months. More than six million bales of cotton have been grown in the South without the aid of slave labor.

> The war is over. The Nation has grown great and prosperous. It is as if the war had never been. Yet what it is, it would not be, if the war had never been.

The war is over. For those who had no part or lot in that magnificent struggle for the preservation of the Union-yes. But it never will be over for those who stood shoulder to shoulder in the trenches. It will live in their hearts so 'ong as Memory that the truths contained in THE NATIONAL | holds her sway and Patriotism has a single

The war is over? Not so long as the disabled veteran is compelled to beg his bread, and the widow and the orphan forced to live soldiers, and we hope our readers will bear on private charity. When this rich and

then, will the war be over.

Yes, "Make the Government Poor." John B. Gough used to tell a story in the

thoughtless manner in which people will when we get there."

over and be drowned." Still the party floated on with joy unabated, and barely deigned to answer back the anxious countryman flippantly, "Oh, never mind, we know where we are going."

falls burst suddenly upon them. For the from the National Treasury? first time they noticed that they were passing down the stream with the speed of a down to the purchaser if the revenue stamp, racer. Now all gavety was dispelled. Their laughter gave way to cries for help. They | ished as a reminiscence of the war? seized the oars with frantic energy and endeavored to turn the boat once more up to follow the prevailing advice and "make the stream. It was no use. On they went, the Government poor." The question is, pulling, struggling, screaming for help that | will it pay? Congress made the Governcould not save them. They come to the ment poor in a few months in 1837. Did it give him their hearty and unconditional verge of the abyss of tossing water and over they went, with shouts of terror and cries of agony and despair. They paid the pen- times upon our people in order to effect a alty of their own recklessness.

The approaching Congress is in danger of of the Nation? going down the stream while all is well, until in a moment the talls are reached and we are over the abyss in one grand crash of financial chaos. The cry comes up from all over the country, "Reduce the taxes, wipe out the revenues." Politicians have grasped this as the straw is clutched by the drowning. In it they fancy they see political salvation. Each party vies with the other in plans to reduce taxation. It will take brave and conservative men to stem the tide until the country has time for reflection

The reasons why we are especially in danger of reckless legislation at this time

1. Congressmen believe that the great mass of the people are in favor of the abolition of internal taxes, and what Congress men think the people want is sufficient for them. The people, however, are not clamoring for this tax reduction. The cry has been started by the great monopolies of the country, which expect and would receive the whole benefit of it.

2. In certain sections of the country there is a violent opposition to the internal-revenue system. This applies especially to several of the Southern States, where almost the only means the farmer has of marketing his crop is first to distill it into liquor, whether it is corn or fruit. This is owing to remoteness from railroads and the absence of stock. These private distillers resent the interference of the Government in their business.

3. The high-tariff men in Congress think that the surest way to prevent a wholesale reduction of the list is to cut down the income of the Government by the abolition of internal taxes to such a point that the necessities of the Nation will forbid the further contraction of its revenues.

These circumstances all converge towards one result, namely, the abelition of the internal revenue laws. All these elements are

united to one end. The New York Herald is one of those newspapers which has urged upon the country its theory for the reduction of taxes, and now comes out boldly and accepts the legitimate results of the plan it advocates, as shown in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE last week. The Herald says: "Reduce the taxes and make the Government poor." It professes to believe that the only way to correct what it terms certain abuses, such as liberal appropriations for the pension list The war is over. The soldier has laid and internal improvements, is to wipe out aside the sword and is driving the plough- the Government's income and "make the share of civilization straight across the con- Government poor." The honesty and boldtinent. Elevators, choked with wheat and ness of the Herald, in confessing its appre-

to heaven like incense from the altar of Yes, let Congress go ahead "and make the ment could not be expedited without The war is over. The Government has made poor the people suffer. When the since, as a result of a too hasty examination resumed specie payments. The national Government is made poor banks will fail, sav- of pending claims, some might be pass mills and cotton factories will shut down, a bushel of wheat will sell for less than it costs to raise it, coal production will cease, immigration will stop, and instead of plenty The war is over. More than half a mil- and abundance everywhere with the Government rich, there will be want, starvation and hard times.

Who will take the responsibility and

"make the Government poor?" What is proposed to be cared by the resort to such desperate measures as the impoverishment of the Government? It is simply to change a practice which some think right and others hold to be wrong. It is to take away the means for making liberal appropriations of money for various purposes. The taxes collected from rich corporations or paid unconsciously by the people are redistributed among the masses by means of these appropriations. To a certain class of statesmen this practice is one of the most baneful in our system of Government, and in order to avoid it they would remove the

A bill passed the House last session to abolish the tax on bank deposits, capital and circulation, on bank checks, friction matches, patent medicines, perfumery and cosmetics. Thus, in order to prevent Congress from

course of his lectures to illustrate the to take the stamp tax off each bottle of hasty consideration." situation until it is too late to retrace their the two-cent stamp which is required on claims," it is a sufficient answer to call the of disability. This work enables the appliswift-running stream, the air was filled with gether with patent medicines, paid \$2,000,000 work of the Pension Office is so much in may have been, and upon whose testimony sounds of laughter and gay hilarity. An revenue. Such a proposition as a means for arrears, that it will be two or three years, at his long-deferred pension may be granted.

A little lower down another well-meaning be removed, it is urged by a certain class of long before the appropriations were made, without wasting time in fruitless efforts to country wight hailed the pleasure seekers, demagogues that it would relieve the poor and which could not therefore have been ascertain the whereabouts of such an officer. and in stentorian tones cried out, "The falls | people of a burden of war taxes, which they | preferred as a result of the "standing temp- | This work was compiled upon the suggestion are near at hand; be careful, or you will go should no longer bear. Let us be honest tation" to which the Times refers. Every of Commissioner Dudley, and is prepared from the profits of the manufacturer?

which now adheres to the cork, were abol-

In conclusion, Congress will find it easy

Will it pay to bring misery and hard questionable change in the financial policy

The Latest Attack on General Dudley.

Having failed to prevent the passage by Congress, at its last session, of the bill authorizing an increase in the clerical force of the Pension Office, the enemies of the soldier are now endeavoring to bring discredit upon the administration of the bureau itself. Says the Philadelphia Times of the 18th

"There are many accommilating evidences that the largely increased force of mexical need clerks in the Pension Descriptions in spened the door for fraud and extraversince called claims. The claims have accumulate to such an extent that the Commissioner running the bureau at high pressure in ord effect of this hurry, especially when the claim are to be submitted for examination to totally instances cannot be otherwise than detriment: to the honest interests of the Coveragent. In istice may be done in individual inclances by result from loose and basty consideration of the great mass of the applications. The bi propriations for pension purposes are a stand ing temptation for fraudulent and trule; ed-up claims, and good care should be taken to sift them thoroughly."

The statements contained in this article are plainly deliberate perversions of the truth, and it is astonishing that a journal with any pretension to respectability should give them currency. Had they been made by some obscure country newspaper, they might be ascribed, perhaps, to the ignorance of the editor, but in the case of the Times it must be presumed that they were made with malice aforethought. Let us see what they

The Times declares that the pension claims have "accumulated to such an extent that the Commissioner is running the bureau at high pressure in order to clear up the work and stop complaints." Now, what are the facts? Simply that at the opening of the last fiscal year there were 350,337 claims on file in the Pension Office, to adjust which, with the small force then at the disposal of the Commissioner, would have required at least ten years, and in all probability a much longer period. To have compelled 350,337 claimants to wait that length of time for the money to which they were entitled would clearly have been an act of cruel injustice, and one, too, for which, -inasmuch as the Government was and is amply | NATIONAL TRIBUNE. able to discharge all these obligations at once, and the question of their adjustment is only a question of the number of clerks employed for that purpose, - no adequate excuse could have been offered. The Commissioner was not willing to be held responsible for such a state of things, but at the same time, as an honest and sensible business man, he felt that with the force then employed in the bureau the rate of adjust-Government poor." When the country is jeopardizing the Government's interests, because he did not want to run the bureau at "high pressure" that he asked Congress to authorize the employment of additional clerks, and that he has not done so since the desired increase was made in the force, the small number of pension certificates issued plainly shows.

We do not doubt that Commissioner Dudley is anxious, as the Times intimates, to "clear up the work and stop complaints." He ought to be. He is a soldier himself, and in a position to feel for those of his comrades who are compelled to battle single-handed with poverty and disease while awaiting the adjustment of their claims. But Commissioner Dudley has too high an appreciation of the duty which he owes the Government to permit, as the Times insinuates, "totally inexperienced and incompetent men 2 to examine and pass upon the claims in his office, and the fact is that the number of claims allowed during the last three months has been really smaller than it would have been had the force not been increased, for the simple reason that to a great extent the time of the old clerks has been employed in instructing the new clerks in their duties. From this time forth, however, it is reasonable to ex-

patent medicine, to relieve the proprietor. As for the statement that "the big appro- Surgeon-General's Office, whereby great diffi-They did not know where they were or accommodation at a bank were the bank- is high time that our ex-soldiers and sailors a club of ten subscribers. going. A minute more and the roar of the ers' taxes repealed and over \$5,000,000 taken asserted their manhood. Their defamers should be made to understand that they Would a bottle of cologne be marked will not tamely submit to this constant and deliberate abuse and villification.

Commissioner Dudley has done and is still doing all within his power to expedite the adjustment of the claims still pending in his office, and at the same time has taken good care to protect the interests of the Government. It is the duty of our comrades to support.

The Commander-in-Chief's Work.

the Grand Army of the Republic has a very active, earnest, and enthusiastic Commanderin-Chief. At the time of his election he pledged himself to make a personal inspection of every Department, and that promise he is faithfully carrying out. He has already made the tour of New England and the Middle States, and the enthusiasm with which he has been everywhere received affords ample evidence that his labors are appreciated. Elsewhere in our columns will be found some account of his visit to the Department of Ohio, and we give below his appointments for Indiana, where he is at

Fort Wayne, Thursday, November 23; South Bend, Friday, November 24; Lafayette, Saturday, November 25; Madison, Monday, November 27; Evansville, Tuesday, November 28;

Greensburgh, Wednesday, November 29. Tuesday, of this week, Commander-in-Chief VanDervoort was announced to spend at Richmond, Ind., and yesterday at Indianapolis. It will be seen that his engayements are as numerous as those of a stump speaker in a hot political campaign. but his heart is in the work, and his enthusiasm is likely to beget enthusiasm in

Battle of Gettysburg.

The graphic pen picture of the defense of Little Round Top, given on our first page, is taken from an exceedingly well-written book of pages, by Rev. Theodore Gerrish, entitled, "Army Life: A Private's Reminiscences of the War." Mr. Gerrish participated in the scenes he describes as a private in the Twentieth Maine infantry, and there are few writers who have the faculty of so chaining the reader's attention. In the next number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE WILL be commenced a complete history of the Gettysburg campaign, compiled from official data, and containing much valuable information never before given to the country. The article will be illustrated with maps, sugraved expressly for this paper, showing the topography of the country in the vicinity of Gettysburg, and the position of the con- Longfellow was dead. tending forces. This article alone will be amply worth a year's subscription to THE | versatile writer, "in what I call the composite

The Stoneman Raid. This expedition, which promised so much and accomplished so little, in proportion to the loss sustained, is printed by permission of the writer from a manuscript copy of his personal memoirs. Few cavalry officers had a more adventurous career than General

The weight of his sixty years sat so lightly upon him that when he entered Kenwould have placed his age at over forty-five. Brave as a lion, and always well mounted, he rode his spirited steed into the thickest of the fight. His record before that which we give in this number of THE TRIBUNE On 'Results of Deep Sea Soundings on the coast of had been full of adventures. With a detach- Mickey flickey read a paper on the 'Carboniferus ment of his regiment he was one of the five hundred to follow John Morgan in the Builington Island through eastern Obio to near New Lisbon, where Morgan and his followers were captured, a full account of which was given in THE NATIONAL TRIB-NUE in April last.

Colonel Capron's turn to run for his life took place after Stoneman's surrender, and those who follow him in his thrilling narrative given in this and the succeeding number, will wonder how he escaped with

Roster of Surgeons.

A most valuable book for all ex-soldiers, and all but indispensable to applicants for pensions, is the "Roster of Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons During the War of the Rebellion," which contains their present post-office addresses, so far as it is possible to ascertain them. The volume comprises 320 pages and the names of nearly 8,000 surgeons and hospital stewards, alphapect there will be a steady increase in the betically arranged by States and numerically | week's issue sent out with sample copies.

well as to the bondholder, then, and not till making very wicked appropriations, they number of certificates issued, and that, too, by regiments, giving the date when each propose to relieve the poor bankers of various | without running the bureau at "high pres- regiment was mustered out, and also the petty taxes, which amounted for the fiscal sure" or "opening the door for fraud and date when each surgeon left the service. In year ending June 30, 1892, to \$5,253,458. extravagance," or subjecting "the great many cases soldiers have met with vexatious With the same object in view, they propose mass of the applications" to "loose and delays in receiving their pensions, owing to the incompleteness of the records in the sometimes rush into mortal danger despite | who already makes about 400 per cent. on the | priations for pension purposes are a standing | culty is found in establishing to the satisfacearnest warnings, and never realize their | compound. It was proposed also to abolish | temptation for fraudulent and trumped-up | tion of the Pension Office proof of the origin steps. There was a party of excursionists each bank check, while perfameries and attention of the Times to the fact-and we cant in most cases to ascertain the address in a pleasure boat floating gaily down a cosmetics were to be relieved, which, to- heartily wish it were not the fact-that the of the surgeon under whose treatment he old man on the shore shouted, "Look out correcting an alleged abuse is little better | the best, before the claims now being filed | Those medical officers who have died are so for the falls." They only answered, "All than childish. There is a manly way to receive final consideration. These "big ap- reported in this roster, and the applicant is right, old man, we'll look out for the falls meet the evil if it exists. Correct it. Stop it. propriations," as the Times calls them, are enabled to at once secure such collateral As another reason why these taxes should | being applied to the payment of claims filed | evidence to establish the cause of disability. about this. Would a bottle of medicine be person of average intelligence knows this to various official records and other sources of any cheaper to the people were the stamp re- be the case, yet newspapers like the Times, suthentic information. The publishers of moved, or would so much more be added to assuming that the public will take for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will send copies granted that what they say is true, persist of this work for \$1.50 each, postage prepaid, Would the people find any more sympathy in their stupid and malicious slanders. It or will present a copy to the getter-up of

> MR. R. K. HELPHENSTINE, the Ebbitt House druggist, who is the proprietor of Durang's Rhenmatic Remedy, has been long and favorably known as one of Washington's most reliable business men.

A VERSATILE GENIUS.

The editor had completed his hard week's work, and had sent the last installment of copy" for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to the foreman, and was leaning back in his easy chair, enjoying a long-deferred rest, when a loud knock was heard at the door of the sanctum. The editorial feet were removed from It must by this time be apparent to every- | the editorial desk, and the editorial voice sung body that in Comrade Paul VanDervoort out, "Come in." The door opened somewhat cautiously and admitted a visitor of lank form and decidedly seedy appearance, with a roll of manuscript under his arm.

"Are you the editor?" he remarked, in a voice whose melody appeared to be somewhat impaired by the ravages of time.

The editor responded in the affirmative. "My name is Cyrus J. Higgins," said the

visitor. "You have heard of me, I presume?" The editor stated that he was forced to admit that the pleasure of an acquaintance with the illustrious name was an entirely novel "And such is fame!" said the stranger, with

what he evidently intended for a pitter and cynical smile, but what was really a most extraordinary distortion of countenance, conveying no idea in particular to the dispassionate "Sir," he continued, "I am a literary genius,

I am the most versatile writer of this or any other age." The editor expressed his gratification at be-

holding so remarkable an individual. "I have here," said the literary genius, some samples of my literary ability, which, as certain of my personal effects are temporarily detained by a relative, I am willing to dispose of for a pecuniary consideration. I can

write in any style, and upon all subjects." The editor remarked that such versatility was an unusual gift.

"For instance," said Mr. Higgins, selecting a sheet of manuscript, "here is something of a descriptive nature, which lays over anything that Bulwer ever wrote": "The pallid splendor of a silvery flood of lus-

trous rays emitted from the midnight orb, show ered its effulgent brilliance athwart the gnaried and shapeness branches of the grants of the forest, that like grim scatinels lifted their towering forms toward the cloudless dome of Heaven."" "There," said the stranger "how does that

strike you?"

The editor stated that he presumed that the idea intended to be conveyed was that the moon shone in the woods. "Exactly," said the genius.

The editor intimated that in his opinion Bulwer never wrote anything similar to that, "Of course not," said the visitor, with a satisfled expression. "Now here is a poem that would have immortalized Longfellow, had he written it. Listen": "' When silently the curtain of the night

Falls softly o'er the glory of the day, When saddened Nature weeps the dying light, And convent sisters kneel them down to pray;

Then comes to me the memory of days, Long shrouded in the silent nevermore When erst I stole into my aunt's back yard, And slammed beer-bottles at the cat next

"Where is Longfellow now?" triumphantly exclaimed the post. The editor remarked that he believed Mr.

"Now, here is something," continued the style. Observe how beautifully the mediaval form of language is blended with the modern": "'Now, by my halidom!' quoth the barkeeper, thou son t not have another gin-fiz until thou hast Liow, now, Variet? spake Reginald de Montrose, 'wouldst insuit the Lonor of mine ancient name? In sooth, thou hast an evil tongue, and my sword shall cleave thy ensque in twam, an thou saidst another word. 'I critice, gentle knight, spake the barkeeper, hoet not off thy chin so loudly, lest the peeler outside should tumble to the racket, and pull the

" How's that?" said Mr. Higgins. The editor admitted there was considerable

blending in the style. "Now," said the post, "I propose to revolutionize the whole system of reporting news by tucy in the spring of 1863 at the head of the converting it into poetry. Now, suppose, for famous Fourteenth Illinois cavalry none instance, I was dispatched to write up the meeting of a scientific society, I would work it up semething in this style:

> "The Academy of Sciences convened the other And slung around the science in a scientific way, Old Persons entertained the gang with what few

And Dr. Bump exhibited some fossil oyster soup, Professor Jones palayered then with fluency and "race for life" of that noted raider from | On "Experiments in Polarizing Light by Means Another duffer spoke about the 'Theory of Bile.' And 'Alluvial Deposits at the Sources of the Nile. The Effect of the Electric Light on Duliquescent

'The Hibernation of the Species Known as Base-On Allatropic Forms of Gin Found in the Ozone *On Traces in Hoboken of the Pre-Historic Celt.*
These were all submitted by some Scientific gants,
Who used a reum of legal cap, regardless of ex-

"Now, isn't that an improvement on the present style?" said the gifted being. The editor conceded that the style would be

apt to attract attention. "I will now give you," said the literary phenomenon, "something in the esthetic line, that for wealth of imagery would paralyze Oscar Wi-" But have the editor explained that he was so overwhelmed with his visitor's genius that he would be forced to discontinue the interview, and by deftly inserting his hands on the inside of the stranger's paper collar infimated to him that he might withdraw, at least the versatile genius so construed the editor's meaning, when he picked himself up

BE SURE to read the supplement to thi

at the foot of the stairs.